(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2950.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1803.

VIENNA, June 2,

IN consequence of the present posture of affairs, his Imperial majesty has ordered a recruiting of 30,000 men; and to-day a beginning was made with this service in our arrondisement. Our city and its environs must furnish 1500 men. New taxes have already been proposed, in aid of this measure.

It is said that some difficulties have arisen with relation to the concordat which was to be concluded between the holy see and the German empire.

A Russian courier, coming hither, was lately robbed of his dispatches and murdered, in the neighbourhood of Brezes in the Russian territory. These dispatches were said to contain his Russian Imperial majesty's declaration with respect to the affairs of the north of Germany; and it appears that the said dispatches were solely the object of the attrocious villains, since a sealed box of valuables was left untouched in the carriage.

PETERSBURG, June 10.

Whatever may be the true object of the equipment of the Russian fleets, which at first occasioned so much alarm, the time for the developement of this mystery seems to be at no great distance. The beginning of this month, the grand fleet left the port of Revel; is now in the road Cronstadt; and combined with a fleet lying there completely equiped.

Sir J. Borlase Warren, the English ambassador here, and admiral, is on the point of returning to England. He has solicited his recal, as wishing to take an active part in the war which is now broken out between his country and France.

NAPLES, June 17.

Within this fortnight past, the English here have used great expedition in packing up their property, and in getting their ships from the harbour to the road, where they lie under the protection of two English frigates. An English squadron is cruising between the islands Capri and Sicily.

We have just received a piece of intelligence as important as agreeable, provided it be true. The first consul, at the pressing instances of several courts, and particularly that of Austria, has assured the neutrality of our sovereign. This joyful intelligence has, it is said, been officially communicated to the admiralty.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.

The French government it seems, took the earliest opportunity of officially assuring our court, that Denmark had nothing to fear from her side, in consequence of the present posture of public affairs.

LUNENBURG, June 26.

According to some there is a plan in embryo for cruising the Elbe, as all the ships on the left side of that river, are provisionally put in requisition. Near Krans there is a rendezvous for 60 or 70 ships, and the same near Arlenburg.

June 27.

It is confidently said, that the king of England has refused to ratify the convention of Sublingen; therefore it is intended to disarm the Hanoverian troops, and to send them prisoners to France by way of Holland.

June 28.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the French troops broke up for the districts of Winsen, in order to beset the Elbe. About three thousand troops of the line, which arrived here yesterday, were obliged to continue their march early to-day. Three thousand new troops from France are to be quartered here to-morrow. The head quarters will be established here, as well as a magazine; the second will be removed to Winsen, and the third to Patensen.

LAUNENBURG, June 29.

The French threaten to pass the Elbe. Our dutchy assumes a warlike appearance: and round Eschenburg armies and troops are posted. Several batteries are erected on the banks of the Elbe; and the heavy baggage of the army has been sent to Ratzenburg; so that it should seem that the passage of the Elbe will not be undertaken without opposition. There is an English commissary here.

June 30.

The Hanoverian army seems to have resolved to dispute the passage of the Elbe. They have at least taken strong positions on the height near Eschenburg, as well as in the neighbourhood of our city, and other places.

NYMEGUEN, July 1.

Should the Hanoverian army fail in its efforts to obtain captivity, they will be conducted to France as prisoners of war; and what effects us most is, that they are to pass through this republic, escorted by half a French army. It is said that orders have already been sent to the Hague, for providing these numerous legions of friends and foes with necessaries.

PARIS, June 20.

Two days ago, Buonaparte informed the council of state, that he would preside in it probably for the last time before his departure. The sitting was unusually long, and the consul never appeared more lively, tranquil, and affable, than on this occasion. He addressed them by a written speech, which related to a number of political and administrative topics.—He said,

"Before I commence one of the most important journies ever undertaken by the chief of an empire, I think it necessary to inform my council of state, that I am perfectly satisfied with their zeal and fidelity, on which I have still a further reliance, particularly in my absence.

"A great enterprize occupies my mind, great ameliorations demand my attention. Without detailing to you, at this moment, a vast project, in which I shall require the assistance of your knowledge and your efforts, I shall, however, describe to you the different subjects which I am desirous the sections of the council should deliberate without delay.

"We cannot conceal from ourselves, that our internal administration has not that unity and activity which distinguish our external relations. We are powerful and respected abroad, but at home we are timidly irresolute; obliged to consult public opinion, without, however, possessing at all times the means of controling or directing it.

"Why is our progress thus embarassed?—Whence these internal distractions?—This I have not yet completely discovered. Perhaps, enterprizes, which require boldness, have been conducted with too much circumspection—perhaps too much importance has been given to public opinion in circumstances in which it ought to have been opposed or disregarded. I know not, but it appears to me to be necessary, instantly to break all the habits which great bodies of the people have contracted by the revolution. Thus conducted to obedience by firm measures, they will feel less interest in the changes which the return of order requires, and we shall at the same time be more at liberty to attempt these changes.

"The French are, in general, of an unquiet and discontented disposition. That levity with which they were reproached and which some skilful ministers have turned to the advantage, in establishing absolute authority, no longer exists. It is replaced by circumspection and restlessness. I have received many reports on the manner in which the people view our administration, on what they hope, and on what they require. I have almost always observed a discontent without any pretext, or by which those which existed were exaggerated. We have not yet advanced far enough from the chaos to which we succeeded, and the pretensions which contributed not a little to produce it, are but too well recollected. Indeed when I see the injustice with which our ameliorations are received, and the liberty which is taken with our conduct, I am compelled to ask myself whether we have not been too gentle, too conciliating, and whether it is possible for this nation to accommodate itself to a temperate authority?

"I am pretty well satisfied with the rich proprietors. They have that respect and deference for the government which we are entitled to require them. But, perhaps, they have not displayed sufficient confidence—perhaps they have shewn little anxiety to involve themselves in its destiny—and, finally, they have, perhaps, made too few sacrifices for supporting it in its embarrassment: but this is not the proper moment for investigating all these subjects of dissatisfaction. It is, however, necessary to discover the cause of this uncertainty and coldness in the public opinion, and to remedy it promptly by strong measures and vigorous institutions.

"I know, that in general the new government is reproached for its expences.—If, however, the people could reason when their wants are in question, it would be easy to prove that the expences which are so disagreeable to them, fall in a very small proportion on the public treasury; but we know that the multitude are incapable of entering into such details. The revolution has rendered them jealous of every thing connected with rank and splendour; but to that, it is proper their minds should be habituated. As to the burthen of taxes, I am of opinion, that it is not sufficiently disguised, and that it may be augmented without being so sensibly felt. It is the opinion of financiers, that too much is levied on land. We must have recourse to indirect taxation, but that requires an extended commerce; and this war, which I neither could prevent nor delay, has deranged all my plans for the restoration of our industry and navigation. I hope, however, that with the aid of some regular tributes which we have a right to require from our neighbours, either for the benefits which they have received, or which we grant them, it will be possible to diminish the public charges; but this resource is not yet fixed, though it has already produced much. But the measure, in the execution of which I have experienced real obstacles, and open disaffection, is my attempt to increase the army to that degree of force which is proportionate to our influence in Europe, and the expeditions I am preparing.

"We cannot support our power without a great military establishment. We cannot remain formidable, unless we present to astonished Europe a gigantic army. Military glory has raised us to our present station, and it is only by a display of military power that we can maintain ourselves in it.

"I confess, that for constructing this formidable support of our grandeur, I thought I perceived great facilities in the national character, in the warlike talents of the French people, and in their thirst of glory and conquest, which success only serves to stimulate. In this, however, I have been a good deal deceived. The conscription was at first effected with scarce any obstacle, but not without great murmurs; that institution, which peculiarly belonged to France, seems about to fail completely. There is no ardour in the youth, much indisposition in the parents. The government ought, therefore, to direct all its attention to an inquiry into the causes which have produced this apathy and resistance. Vigorous measures are necessary to remedy those evils, particulary, if I do not succeed in the efforts I still intend to make in my journey for re-animating that warlike spirit, which seems about to be extinguished.

"I must next notice those scenes from which I have experienced an almost equal degree of anxiety, which fortunately, however, begin to diminish. I mean the crimes of every kind which some months ago still assailed us. That frenzy of vengeance and pillage has long given me great uneasiness, and the special tribunals, will never be able to protect us from its attempts. Here I must observe that our judicial organization is bad; the judges are too independent of the government. Their places ought not to be for life, and we ought to possess more means of stimulating them, when they are inactive or timid, or of punishing them, when they misunderstand their duty. The institutions of juries, which I have preserved out of respect to those who founded it, rather than from any regard to the public opinion, is useless, and can never be naturalized among us. Popular institutions will never suit France. Every thing which approximates to the people, soon becomes either the object of their contempt or indifference. We must have severe judicial forms, and inflexible judges. Such a reform would be worthy of our meditations. You ought to pave the way for it by your speeches and your writings. Without it there is neither repose for us nor security for the people."

LONDON, July 15.

Intelligence of the 5th is said to have been received from Hamburg, which states that on the 3d a convention was concluded at Launenburg, by which general Walmoden has consented to the disarming of the Hanoverians—the privates to deliver up their arms, on condition of their not being sent prisoners to France: the whole of the artillery of the army to be surrendered to the enemy, but the officers of the descriptions to retain their swords and other marks of rank.

Undoubtedly it is not a very strained supposition, that they who did not think it expedient to fight for their homes would not fight for their swords. But the accounts we received yesterday do not justify us in believing that the Hanoverians will suffer themselves to be disarmed quietly. General Walmoden's answer was, that since his Britannic majesty did not ratify the convention of Sublingen, his Hanoverian army were not further bound by it, and would expend the last drop of their blood rather than submit to such conditions. The spirit of the answer would lead us to suppose that the Hanoverians would take counsel only from their courage.—The next intelligence from the Elbe, will be of decisive importance.

Yesterday a half yearly general court of the proprietors of bank stock was held at the bank, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. In the course of doing this, it became necessary for the chairman of the court of directors to state the loss the company had sustained by Mr. Astlett. The actual loss he stated at about 220,000l. about 73,000 has been employed in forces from which the directors think they will be able to recover, and they are determined to prosecute to that effect. On the part of the directors, it was stated, that the loss by Mr. Astlett would make no alteration in the dividends. That loss amounted to nearly the entire dividends of the half year; but the affairs of the company were in so prosperous a state they would be able to divide as usual.

The chairman then proceeded to explain, that the court of directors were not to blame for the mal-practices of Mr. Aſtlett, who had ſucceeded in making away with the effects of the bank, by interlining ſums, and by calling out falſe ſums when the property was regulated. On this ſubject a very detailed and ſatisfactory explanation was given, in which the mode of doing the buſineſs was fully deſcribed. The directors too relied on Mr. Aſtlett's character and long fidelity. Under all circumſtances, it would have required a ſupernatural power to have at firſt detected him.

July 16.

It ſtill ſeems doubtful whether the Hanoverians have made a new capitulation with the French, or perſiſt in their reſolution to defend themſelves. We fear they cannot long hold out. The ſituation of ſo many brave men is certainly very intereſting to the feelings of every Engliſhman, at the preſent moment.—Some reports ſtate that the emperor of Ruſſia is very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of the firſt conſul in attacking Hanover. If he has feelings of juſtice, or proper views of policy, he muſt reſent ſuch an outrage againſt the law of nations, and of that particular arrangement in Germany of which he was one of the guarantees. The court of Berlin, it is ſaid, entertains the ſame feelings; but this is more doubtful.

A report that the Daniſh troops would aſſiſt the Hanoverians in oppoſing the French croſſing the Elbe, ſeem wholly deſtitute of truth.

The government of Hanover is now left to an executive commiſſion of five members, and the ſupreme power is exerciſed by gen. Mortier himſelf. A French commiſſioner is to preſide over this commiſſion, and to lay before it all the reſolutions and orders of the commander in chief.

July 18.

It was yeſterday reported that Buonaparte has ſuddenly returned to Paris, in conſequence of the hoſtile motions of the Auſtrians on the ſide of Italy, but this intelligence requires confirmation.

The king of Pruſſia has countermanded the army of obſervation which had been forming in the neighbourhood of Weſel, under gen. Blucher; a ſmall cordon only is to be drawn on the Pruſſian frontiers. What makes his majeſty ſo very eaſy with regard to the neighbourhood of the French?

The emperor of Germany, on receiving advice of the ſeizure of Hanover by the French gave orders for extraordinary levies of troops being made throughout the hereditary ſtates. In Tyrol, and the biſhopricks of Trent and Briken, all perſons between the age of ſixteen and ſixty, capable of bearing arms, have been placed in requiſition in four ſeveral claſſes.

The French troops in the Batavian republic and in Italy, receive continual ſupplies, and are conſtantly on the alert. A new encampment of 12,000 men is forming at Deventer, which is deſtined to reinforce and ſupport the army of Hanover; and it is confidently ſtated that the whole of the republican army in Italy will be ſhortly augmented to nearly 110,000 effective troops. Freſh troops are advancing to Italy from the ſouthern provinces of France, and the force now in the Neapolitan territory, under the command of general St. Cyr, is to be increaſed to 50,000.

They write from Genoa, that a ſquadron of five ſhips of the line and ſix frigates had put to ſea from Toulon, and paſſed by a ſtrong Engliſh fleet.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Liſle, the meſſenger, arrived at lord Hawkeſbury's office, with diſpatches from St. Peterſburg. In a few hours afterwards, a Ruſſian courier arrived at count Woronzow's with diſpatches from St. Peterſburg alſo. Theſe diſpatches were immediately ſent or communicated to lord Hawkeſbury. At three o'clock Mr. Sparrow, the meſſenger, was ſent to the king at Windſor, and this day a cabinet council was held at lord Hobart's office. Nothing tranſpired reſpecting the diſpatches, but we underſtand they are of great intereſt. They probably embrace two objects; the emperor Alexander's anſwer to the appeal made to him by his majeſty, in his capacity of elector of Hanover, and the determination of the Ruſſian cabinet with reſpect to its interference between this country and France. Such is their importance indeed, that both the Britiſh miniſter at St. Peterſburg, and the Ruſſian government, thought it proper to ſend to London with the ſame advices.

We learn, as we expected, that the Hanoverian troops have capitulated.—On the 5th a convention was ſigned in a boat on the Elbe, between the two armies, by which the Hanoverian troops are to be diſarmed and diſbanded, but not made priſoners of war. The terms are not publiſhed, and reports reſpecting them diſagree. The arms, it appears, are to be ſurrendered, not to the French, but to the civil authority of Hanover; an abſurd diſtinction! and the men may enliſt in any ſervice but that of England. The officers are to be allowed their ſide arms. Two thouſand French troops have croſſed the Elbe, and occupied the Hanoverian poſition of Lauenburg.

The king of Naples, on the approach of the French troops, is ſtated to have retired from Naples to Palmero.

Fifty thouſand maps of London have been thrown off in Paris at twelve ſols each (ſix-pence,) in which rich ſtreets are all deſcribed, and the houſes of the affluent are all ſtamped with a particular mark, that the invaders may know where they are to go to work when they arrive. A printed deſcription is ſold with the map, in which the riches of London are exaggerated, and the cowardice of the inhabitants held up to contempt.

Our port letters of this morning announce the capture of ſeveral French Weſt-India merchant veſſels, on their return to France, and a rich Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman.

By a letter received from the Nemiſis frigate, we learn, that a few days ago ſhe fell in with an Engliſh privateer, which placed on board her ſome Frenchmen, whom ſhe had taken in a merchant ſhip. They are ſuppoſed to be the perſons that had been, a year or two ago, tranſported to Cayenne, having been convicted of an attempt to aſſaſſinate Buonaparte, through the means of the Infernal Machine.

The unfortunate Dutch are compelled daily to give freſh proofs of the abject ſtate of vaſſalage in which they are held by the firſt conſul of France. The Batavian government was obliged, on the 5th inſtant, to publiſh a decree, forbidding the importation, directly, of Britiſh merchandiſe into the ports of the republic.

The firſt conſul's *finger poſt*, pointing to London, forgot to tell him that he muſt travel through *turnpike* roads.

July 19.

A gentleman of America is juſt arrived here from Breſt: he ſays there are there getting ready for ſea 15 ſail of the line, but are by no means to all appearance in any ſhape in a ſtate of any great forwardneſs.

The French force in Italy has been ſo augmented, that it ſhould ſeem as if the French government were not without fears with reſpect to Auſtria. The amount of their force is 110,000.

The news of the blockade of the Elbe, by the Engliſh, has, as might be expected, cauſed the utmoſt degree of conſternation among the merchants of Hamburg; all buſineſs is at a ſtand; colonial productions are immenſe, nobody being willing to ſell, while corn is falling as much, there being no buyers. The only hope is, that Pruſſia, whoſe trade will ſuffer, will, in conjunction with Ruſſia, take ſome effectual meaſures to put an end to this criſis.

July 20.

This morning we received Paris and Bruſſels papers of the 15th inſt.

The Moniteur contains animadverſions on the blockade of the Elbe and Weſer, which it is only neceſſary for the public to read with common attention to be convinced of their fallacy. This is, however, the firſt intelligence we have received of the blockade of the Weſer; and we have no ground to believe, with the exception of the preſent ſtatement in the Moniteur, that the meaſure, ſtrictly juſtifiable as it would be, has been actually carried into effect.

The king of Pruſſia is ſaid to have granted a paſſage through his territory to the army of reſerve, now on its march to join gen. Mortier in Hanover.

The French funds continue at 52.

Accounts yeſterday reached Dover from Calais, ſtating the activity and extent of the preparations making throughout France, for the invaſion of this country. Eight thouſand gun boats are ſaid to be building; and ſo deſirous is government of concealing the means of annoyance now carrying on, that the Engliſh, who have reſided for twenty years at Calais, have been marched into the interior of the republic.

The principal dealers in poſt horſes and poſt chaiſes in Edinburg, have pledged themſelves to put all their horſes and chaiſes at the diſpoſal of government, for the purpoſe of conveying troops in caſe of invaſion; and even the poſt boys have volunteered their ſervices.

July 21.

Yeſterday the funds declined about one per cent. The only reaſon for this fall that could be given, was an opinion that the negotiation with Ruſſia has taken an unfavourable turn.—We believe the anſwer of the court of St. Peterſburg to the repreſentations of the Britiſh government reſpecting Hanover has not been ſuch as a ſtrict ſenſe of the obligation entered into to guaranty the Germanic body would dictate. The blockading of the Elbe, it is thought will diſpleaſe the court of Ruſſia; and altogether no good is to be expected from interference. Her mediation for peace is a ſecondary conſideration, which muſt follow the ſettlement of the queſtion reſpecting Hanover. The intercourſe with Ruſſia, whether it be called mediation, or negotiation, is not broken off, as it is reported; but there is nothing in it at preſent to inſpire hopes that it will be productive of benefit.

We are happy to perceive by the Moniteur, received yeſterday, that France feels ſeverely the meaſure of the blockading of the Elbe. She has at laſt diſcovered, that Britiſh commerce is not to be excluded with impunity; that if ſhe blockades on land we will blockade on the ſea; and that our blockade will be more diſtreſſing to the continent, than her blockade will be to this country.—As to our right! The Elbe is now an enemy's port; and we might as well be told we have no right to blockade Breſt. France has violated the neutrality of the Germanic body, and unleſs that body will protect itſelf, it cannot complain that we counteract the deſigns of France. Beſides, the blockade of the Elbe is likely to bring the neutral queſtion to a deciſion: and the ſooner it is decided the better. France expects to injure us by preſſing hard upon commerce. We will ſhew her we can injure as much as ſhe can; and that we will give ſqueeze for ſqueeze. The reſources of this country will command commerce in defiance of France. We are threatened with the vengeance of the French fiſhermen, becauſe their boats have been ſeized when they were guilty of hoſtilities which may be called piracy. Indeed we cannot, to purchaſe the forbearance of Frenchmen, allow them to capture our veſſels by fraud: The Moniteur accuſes our miniſters of indiſcreet paſſion. This comes well from the Journal of Buonaparte; a man ſo diſtinguiſhed for equanimity of temper, as lord Whitworth well knows.

From Holland we have the Dutch decree prohibiting Britiſh merchandiſe. It is nearly a copy of that which was iſſued by the French government for the ſame purpoſe. The only material difference reſpects the preſervation of Dutch ſhips, the object of which clearly is to have them in readineſs for the invaſion of this country.

Letters from Dover yeſterday, repreſent the preparations making on the coaſt of France for the invaſion of this country, as extremely formidable; and that the better to conceal them, all the Engliſh at Calais, Boulogne, &c. are ordered to England in 48 hours, or to retire into the interior of France, even though they ſhould have reſided in theſe towns the moſt part of their lives. It is ſaid 8000 gun boats are to be built for the attack of this country. The number ſeems to be incredible, but France undoubtedly has vaſt means for building them, and many veſſels within her power which may be converted to that purpoſe, while ſome of our countrymen are ſhewing the improbability of invaſion, as the French cannot well land horſes and artillery, it is poſſible they may throw many thouſand of their horſes on our ſhores with muſkets and bayonets in their hands, ammunition and proviſions on their backs, who may do the moſt ſerious miſchiefs. The promiſe of the plunder of this country will animate French ſoldiers to any enterprize, however deſperate, and that promiſe is made to them in every way that can inflame their paſſions.

BRUSSELS, July 7.

The department of the Dyle will build nine ſhips to be employed in the invaſion of England. The greateſt activity prevails along the whole coaſt of Belgium, in making preparations for this expedition.

The number of troops which are deſtined for the landing in England is now eſtimated at 200,000. Immediately after harveſt, camps will be formed at Cherburg of 60,000 men; at St. Omers, of 50,000; at Compeigne, of 50,000; and in the Batavian republic, of 40,000. The great flotillas will be aſſembled at Dunkirk, Boulogne and Calais. We are aſſured the firſt conſul will command the expedition in perſon; and the miniſter at war, gen. Berthier, will undertake the direction of the ſtaff. The attack, for which a great quantity of artillery is already prepared, will be made from every ſide at once.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 16.

The French ſchooner Deux Amis, and ſloop Kleyn, the former cut out of Jerimie, and the latter out of Cape Tiberon, by the boats of the Theſeus; and the French ſhip Quatres Amis, from Aux-Cayes, bound to Nantes, detained by the ſame veſſel, arrived on Saturday.

The following French veſſels arrived on Sunday, at Port-Royal: the ſhip La Deſiree, in ballaſt, and the ſchooner La Mere de Famille, with 100 barrels of flour, both from Aux-Cayes, for Jeremie, detained by the Theſeus.

The national brig La Vigilante, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Cape-Francois, detained by L'Hercule.

The ſchooner Deux Sœurs, from Cape-Francois to Mole St. Nicholas, with cloathing for the troops, detained by the Vanguard.

The French ſchooner La Ceres, from Jeremie bound to Port-au-Prince, with corn, and detained by the Tartar frigate, arrived on Sunday evening. A carronade was put on board, and on the 6th inſtant ſhe fired at a Spaniſh ſhip, and on deſiring her commander to follow, he immediately fired into the Ceres and wounded two men, and then purſued his courſe.

The French ſchooner Neuſtra Senora del Carmen, from Cuba bound to Aux-Cayes with tobacco, and detained by the Theſeus, arrived on Monday evening. She parted with that ſhip on the 10th inſt. and informs, that on the evening previous her boats had cut out of Cape Tiberon a French ſhip and brig, with a quantity of dollars on board. That place was in poſſeſſion of the brigands.

Tueſday arrived at Port-Royal, L'Hercule, of 80 guns, captain Cottrell, from St. Domingo, and the Pelican brig, captain Whitby, from Honduras. The former veſſel left the ſquadron on the 6th inſtant off Cape-Francois, and brought in with her 132 priſoners, belonging to the veſſels ſent in by our men-of-war.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

We acknowledge our obligations to captain Kemp of the regular trading ſhip Oneida Chief, who politely favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer, with a file of London papers to the evening of the 16th of July, three days later than were received by the Caledonia. They do not, however, contain any article of conſequence.

Count Haugwitz, the Pruſſian miniſter for foreign affairs, is diſmiſſed, and in diſgrace. His diſgrace is attributed to ſome diſpatches from England, which he is ſaid to have concealed from the king till they could no longer produce their intended effects. The king of Pruſſia was, it is ſaid, requeſted, in theſe diſpatches, to occupy the electorate of Hanover before the arrival of the French, and to indemnify himſelf

by appropriating the revenues of that country to his own use.

Letters from Petersburg mention that his Imperial majesty had received the news of the occupation of the electorate of Hanover by the French, which is said to have highly displeased him. The Russian fleets in the Baltic are ordered to be reinforced, and if the French do not soon quit the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, it is thought more than probable that a considerable Russian fleet, with troops on board, would soon make its appearance at Travemond near Lubeck.

The French had not taken possession of Hamburg or Bremen, and the British continued to blockade the Elbe.

August 31.

In a London paper of the 16th July the French government are said to be in such distress for money, that they have offered the house of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam, 12 per cent. to advance the 85 millions of livres which the United States have agreed to pay for Louisiana; but it has been declined under 13, and some say 15 per cent.

The hon. Edward Livingston, mayor of this city, has appointed Joseph Baily, M. D. to be health officer of the port, in the room of Dr. Ledyard, deceased, until the pleasure of the counil of appointment be declared thereon.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

The Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser of the 9th of July, says—"The brig Deane, capt. W. Deane, which arrived on Thursday from Kentucky, with a cargo of cotton, was built on the Allegany river, in Pennsylvania, and came down the river Ohio, into the Mississippi, having passed the great falls of the Ohio, and sailed a distance of nearly 3000 miles within the land. She is the first vessel which ever came to Europe from the western waters of the United States."

NORFOLK, August 20.

By captain Vickery, of the ship Thomas, 49 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that two days before his departure news was received that the island of Sicily and city of Messina were taken possession of by the British fleet under admiral Nelson—Toulon is blockaded by 9 sail of the line; 17 prizes have been sent into Gibraltar; the emperor of Morocco has formally demanded the Tripolitan admiral's ship, alleging that the Tripolitans had risen on the remainder of the crew, and carried her to Tripoli by force.

GEORGE-TOWN, August 10.

The fatal effects of the flux which rages with the utmost violence in this and the neighbouring counties, exhibits a very distressing scene; upwards of 300 persons, (it is thought) within a few weeks have been swept off; and in some parts more than two thirds of families have fallen a prey to this depopulating disorder. The following cure for this disease is extracted from an old Virginia paper; experience verifies the happy effects which the use of it has produced.

A cure for the flux.

Receipt 1. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldest cheese that can be got, scrape it very fine in a pint (or less) of new milk, which let be thickened with the best superfine flour, to the consistence of what is generally termed mush, which let be the patients constant diet till they find the flux inclining to stop, then work it off with any gentle purge: should they desist taking the medicine, too soon, and find the disorder returning, have recourse to it again, it will assuredly cure.

Receipt 2. Take the inner bark of a white oak sapling or tree, of which make tea sweetened with the best double refined loaf sugar, which let be the patients constant drink, if it proves unpalatable dry the bark before a slow fire, and reduce it to fine powder, a small tea spoonful of which may be taken in a glass of good Port wine, warmed, in the morning fasting, and in the evening, observing to work it off as in the first receipt. This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and best suits those who through a depraved appetite cannot take the first medicine.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

The sloop Hiland, (a constant trader from Philadelphia to Alexandria) arrived at Alexandria on the 28th inst. from Philadelphia. On his passage capt. Hand had one of his men impressed by a British 64 gun ship. The impressed man's name is David Gitchell, he was born near Philadelphia, and has a family consisting of a wife and children in that city, who, by this circumstance, are deprived of his industry, their only means of support.

The captain of the 64 was very minute in his inquiries of captain Hand, respecting Jerome Buonaparte. [*Nat. Intel.*]

BALTIMORE, September 1.

SPANISH WAR.

Captain Wood, who arrived at Boston, mentions, that at the time he sailed from Liverpool, a number of privateers, which had been some time ready for sea, remained waiting to have their commissions enlarged so as to be authorised to capture Spanish, as well as Dutch and French vessels. Letters of marque and reprisal against Spanish vessels were momently expected to be granted; as the first consul would not consent to her neutrality, but had demanded the equipment of her fleet, which was of course, commenced. The British had made arrangement for the blockade of Cadiz and Ferrol, and strengthened their naval force in the Mediterranean under the dreaded Nelson.

September 9.

Doctor John Condit, late a representative in the congress of the United States from the state of New-Jersey, has been appointed by the vice-president of that state a senator in the next congress, in the room of Mr. Ogden, whose time expired the 4th of March last.

September 5.

Capitulation of the Army of Hanover.

By the Pigou, captain Collet, arrived at Philadelphia from London, in 37 days, intelligence is received down to the 22d July. The first article that strikes us is the surrender of the Hanoverian army. The following is the conclution of *Mortier's* letter enclosing the capitulation.

"Citizen First Consul, the Hanoverian army were reduced to despair, they implored your clemency. I thought that, abandoned by their king, you would treat them with kindness. In the middle of the Elbe I concluded the annexed capitulation with gen. Walmoden. He signed it with bitterness of heart: you will there see his army lays down their arms; that his cavalry are to be dismounted, and to put into our hands nearly 4000 excellent horses. The soldiers returning to their homes will devote themselves to the labours of agriculture, and need give us no kind of uneasiness. They will be no longer under the orders of England.

Health and profound respect,

(Signed) E. MORTIER.

"P. S. It would be difficult to describe to you the situation of the fine regiment of the king of England's guards, at the moment of their dismounting.

"The king of England having refused to ratify the covention of Sublingen, the first consul has been obliged to consider that convention as null. In consequence thereof lieut. gen. Mortier, commander in chief of the French army, and his excellency count de Walmoden, commander in chief of the Hanoverian army, have agreed to the following capitulation, which shall be immediately executed, without being of a nature to be submitted to the ratification of the two governments.

Article I. The Hanoverian army shall lay down its arms: they shall be given up, with all its artillery, to the French army.

II. All the horses of the Hanoverian cavalry and artillery shall be given up to the French army, by one of the members of the states. A commissioner appointed by the commander in chief to that effect, shall be instantly sent to take an account of their state and number.

III. The Hanoverian army shall be disbanded; the troops shall repass the Elbe, and withdraw to their respective homes. They shall previously give their parole not to carry arms against France and her allies until after having been exchanged for those of equal rank by as many French military as may be taken by the English in the course of the present war.

IV. The Hanoverian generals and officers shall retire upon their parole to the places which they may choose for their abode, provided they do not depart from the continent. They shall keep their swords, and take away with them their horses, effects and baggage.

V. There shall be given to the commander in chief of the French army, with the least possible delay, a nominal list of all the individuals of whom the Hanoverian army is composed.

VI. The Hanoverian soldiers sent to their respective homes shall not be allowed to wear their uniforms.

VII. They shall be provided with subsistance until their return home, and forage shall also be granted to the horses of the officers.

VIII. The 16th and 17th articles of the convention of Sublingen shall be applicable to the Hanoverian army.

IX. The French troops shall immediately occupy that part of the electorate of Hanover situated in the county of Launenburg.

Signed, by duplicate, on the Elbe, this 5th of July, the 11th year of the French republic.

Lieutenant-general, commander in chief of the French army.

ED. MORTIER.

Marshal Count DE WALMODEN.

Annapolis, September 8.

We are authorised to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorised to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 7, 1803. J. Gassaway

MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,
JOHN DAMES,
PERRY E. NOEL,
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficent recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and acccommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale.

vs.

Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 1803. J. Gassaway

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each. 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

PART of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the buildings and improvements thereon, for the payment of the debts of William J. Jackson; the purchaser to give bond, with security, approved of by the trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William John Jackson, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within four months from the day of sale.

2 N. BREWER.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hhds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry, 3

WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.

Herring Creek, August 9, 1803.

Will be SOLD, on the first Tuesday of October, at the dwelling-house of JOSEPH M'CUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

A VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly to enumerate, consisting of plantation utensils and stock, household furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A credit of six months allowed upon notes being given by each purchaser, the amount of whose bill of sale exceeds five pounds. 3X

DORCAS M'CUBBIN, Administratrix.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, living near the Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a WHALE BOAT, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted on the outside yellow, black bends, painted on the inside with different colours; said boat built principally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her stern, and has eight row locks.

3X FRANCIS ATKINSON.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 8

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

22 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803. 3

C. MILLS.

JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,

ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent soal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses. 3

THIS is to give notice, that all persons indebted to the estate of JACOB GREEN, deceased, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwise, are once more requested to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can possibly be given, likewise all those that are indebted for purchases made at the different sales of Jacob Green's property are also requested to make payment as above; suits will be commenced against all those that neglect this notice.

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

August 22, 1803. 3X

ELOPED from the subscriber this morning, a negro woman named SALL, who I have lately got home, and absconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of those that called themselves JOICE; she is a black, tall, slender woman, about twenty-seven years of age, she is so well known, that a further description is unnecessary. I will pay any person FIFTEEN DOLLARS that will deliver her, or commit her to prison in Annapolis.

RICHARD DARNALL.

August 19, 1803. 3X

TAKEN up adrift, upset, off Herring Bay, a small SCHOONER BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable, and all her sails standing. She had on board a chest and two trunks, and a small barrel, three jugs and a case, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her stern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

3X JOHN W. NORMAN.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county, before JOSEPH HYNSON, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong in any gaol in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, August 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and description be published four times in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

4X By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

August 13, 1803. 4

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a dove blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oznaburgs shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 4S

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

DENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols with plates

Sir Robert Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt,

Hamilton on Education,

Parent's Friend,

Public Characters, foreign and American,

The Noble Wanderer,	2 vols.	NOVELS. London editions, elegant binding.
Lottery of Life,	3 do.	
Orphan of Llangloed,	3 do.	
Lady of the Cave,	3 do.	
Castle of Caithness,	2 do.	

D'Israeli's Romances,

The Spectator, 8 vols.

The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, by Coleman

Marriage Promise,

Forsyth on Fruit Trees,

An Epitome of Mr Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; also, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer.

Broad Grins, by Coleman.

Dilworth's Assistant; to which is added, a compendious System of Practical Gauging; containing all the rules, fully exemplified, necessary to a perfect practical knowledge of this useful art—By Robert Patterson, Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania,—Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Scots Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammer.

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Address to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, August 10, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

13 ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crest, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 8

To be RENTED.

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803. 3S

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.